## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STURAL AND ARTIFICIAL METHODS IN EDUCA TION. A Lecture delivered before the American Justi-tate of Instruction by the Rev. James Franciscan Classes of Boston. 17mo., pp. 29. Technor & Fields.

This discourse possesses an interest beyond the secssion on which it was delivered, presenting a series foriginal and striking views, expressed in singularly dewing and impressive phraseology. Mr. Clarke has had no temptation to reproduce the ideas of largely frem the resources of his own fertile and regestive mind. "On the question of, How does

for greater than we should encounter in learning this are a Saustrit. And, observe, he does not acquire a smattering of language, but he learns it thoroughly, so as to be able to use it for all practical purposes.

The "dear mother" accomplishes this by a

"give Johnny" mostly more ver mostly used by Nature, of desire will arrive on the stage

Mr. Clarke clearly recognizes the power of an swakened soul as the spring of action, of which he gives the following admirable illustration:

The highest object of education is developm

ten in a plain, direct, and forcible manner.

THE FERRY-BOY AND THE FINANCIER. By A Con-

Nother Nature teach? Mr. Clarke remarks as fol- fancy cannot be highly commended. It throws an illuoif the most difficult part of all the and gives an air of unreality to the whole record. The Art is the presentation of Beauty-not the so-called worst book of this kind extant is probably Weems's Life of Washington," in which the self-possessed part, mere preitizess or gracefulness-but the situations. The little volume before as is executed with in more sobriety and reserve, but the ground-work strikes three modes in which men can give expression to us as essentially victous.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF DOWER. By CHARLES H. SCHINNER. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. 8vc. pp. 604.

right of dower are here set forth in a compact, though sufficiently detailed, sum nary, including an analysis of the statutory provisions of the several States of the fore been published on the American law of dower, and have a right to be called Art, but only the latter is high, the profession has depended for guidance in this branch or great Art. The other may include, and does include, which still holds its position as a text-book. It is believed that the compilation above named, although valuable for reference on the doctrines of the common ner is intended to supply the deficiency, and by combin country, is happily adapted to the current demands of

The period of the Rebellion from the bon ardment of Fort Sumter to the capture of Roanoke Laland is described by the author of this volume in a The parrative is drawn from authentic sources, and presents a series of exciting incidents illusof the people. Although intended primarily for juve nile readers, its glowing pictures are adapted to com mand the attention of all ages, while its attachment to the soundest principles of freedom and the Union is a pledge of its pure and wholesome influence.

The Little American is the title of a semi menthly periodical for juvenile readers, edited by the consisting, for the most part, if not entirely, of original matter. It contains copious and excellent illustrations other contributions adapted to interest and instruct which they call the ideal, which aignifies, simply, the -the only test of value. the youthful mind. Subscriptions received by A. D. F.

### Books Beceived.

A Trestise on the Law of Dower. By Charles H. Serbnes Vol. L. 2vo. pp. 664. J. B. Lippincett & Co. Sermens. By the late Hav. Frederick W. Robertson. 12me pp. 271. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. New-York: Step.

n & Co.

By Frederick Guddard Tuckerman. 12mc. pp. 223.
ie Same. Vol. III.

The Same. Vol. III.
The History of the Romans under the Empire. By Charles
Merivale. 12me. pp. 431. D. Appleton & Co.
The Management of Sizel. By George Ede. 12me. pp. 41.

& Co.

Miller's New York as It Is. 12mo. pp. 122. James Miller. ma within Drama A Finglerian of the Seventeenth Century, Ry Ulrie De Larie, Gentleman, 12mo. pp. 534. F O'Shea. By the Author of "Piqua," 12mo. pp. 396. T. S. Feterson & Brothers.

The Federalist. Edited by John C. Hamilton. Svo. pp. 650.

J. B. Lippincett & Co.
General Sulter in New Orleans. By James Parton. People's
Edition. Svo. pp. 174. Mason Frothers.
Mr. Jay's Second Letter on Davson's introduction to the
Federalist. Svo. pp. 50. James G. Gregory.

# Suggestions on Taxation.

SIR. That is so. I am quite willing to pay

The Thirty-Ninth Exhibition. [Second Article.]

An editorial article in the last issue of Her-

landscape, er in human character; what they can perceive of this divine Beauty, being by Truth ! Painting, Poerry, or Sculpture; and the object of the No. 57, 'Greenwood Lake,' J.F. Cropsey, N.A. expression being various, ranging from a simple instinctive desire to give utterance to what fills the mind H. Schimker. In Two Volumes. Vol. 1. ave. pp.

J. B. Lippineott & Co.

The rules and principles which regulate the with enthusiasm, up to a noble purpose to lead men to pathies, quicken their devotion, or rouse the energie Union on the subject. No elementary work has hereto both of this instinctive desire, and of this noble purpose. of legal practice upon the English treatise of Mr. Park, much that is the expression of small, or perverted, or even degraded minds.

In the second place, whatever work has any other ing the rules of the common law with a statement of the ble, as record; useful, as statement of fact; lovely, legislative enactments and judicial decisions in this as ornament; but it must spring from a deeper purpose. and propose a higher aim, to deserve the name of Art.

swer in the consciensness and experience of the race. of the spectators, or appeal to their ordinary conscious ness; it is a matter of longer decision, if the subject He lively and graphic style, with slight dramatic embel- more remote from our daily and accustomed life. But trative of the valor of our soldiers and the patriotism applied the test, and who have stood it without failure.

> which they call the ideal, which signifies, simply, the false and anmeaning. An ideal landscape is one in which the Truth of Nature is deliberately sacrificed to faithfulness it shows; the desire to get near to Nature; was not like to see them in a picture!" He would have had unspoiled by conventional p them modified, toned down, omitted, rather than have or pencil—the cedars, in the

sentimentalisms of the present time. The laptor ratios of windows in features and production of the control of the con

President had been all "idea," instead of showing last, the clouds begin to gather round us, the clouds bewardly repeated of is worth our young student's atten- climb. Beauty" of the schools, which is, for the most however charitably inclined, will pretend that it looks above the sea. like rock; but, if it be meant for it, why, seeing that it is so near, could it not have been allowed at least one the characteristic of the rock species! Would that have been too degrading a concession to the lovers of American Institute Polytechnic Assa

> that is not painful; and, as a general rule, we have not the patience to look long at his pictures, because the color, being positively and aggressively bad, harsh, raw and discordant, prevents our getting behind it to find what there may be there, as a compensation. But, one virtue we are glad to be able to thank him for, viz. that he faithfully endeavors to give us the facts of Nature, and that he does so with less alloy of falsehood and conventional distortion than might be expected when we consider that he belongs wholly to the school of the Durands and Kensetts. He is very little of a floats: by pulling on these ropes the floats are thrown of the Durands and Kensetts. He is very little of a object of painting is, simply, to make pictures.

in either case the decision is made, and that inevitably and irreversibly. Those to whom the world has once faults of immaturity, and such as ought to be looked faults of immaturity, and such as ought to be looked faults of immaturity, and such as ought to be looked faults of immaturity, and such as ought to be looked for, in the work of a student. There is a monotony is are dowered with an immortality in proportion to the color, which is not natural, especially, under a sky locally under a sky locall Dante and Chancer, Shakespeare and Kents and Burns, by the one name of poet, because they have striven to convey the divine Beanty of Nature as far as it was revealed to them, and she writes their names as greatest who have strivento declare the highest Beauty with the greatest Truth.

Once more; the notice that we most desire to fight against is, that this Beauty, which is the end of Art can artist has taken up his work in such a spirit as will ever be separated from Truth. The modern theory is make him a sharp judge of his own performance, and within the eye of natural history, a pariety of simple narratives, and that it can; modern artists have got hold of something lead him always to compare it with the truth of Nature

willows which were just bursting into tenderest green, be answered, "Yes, they are very nice; but I would not like to see them in a picture!" He would have bad unspoiled by conventional points. An "ideal" head is one from which all character has berries; the drawing of the larger cedure that crows been eliminated; Kature has been tutored into graces the slope, at the right. Then, see how carefully, how which she ignorantly emitted, and, if we complain, delicately, and unobsrusively he has pointed all the dewhich she ignorantly emitted, and, if we complain, delicately, and unobtrustvely he has painted all the de-we are pompously put down with fine phrases tails of the houses, so that, while they keep their proper the anow-storm of 18th to 21st of February, 121 and great names; reproached with ignerance and place, in relation to the other parts of the picture. nd accused of mean and dishonorable motives. But pleasure too; for, after all, houses in the country, especially if they belong to poor people, and are not those who employ it a good deal more than it does us. We uninteresting things, "gentlemen's residences," easily assert, and we call for the shadow of a proof to the con-trary, that every great artist has sought the expression of the Supreme Beauty as the end of his Art; that he has part of Nature, as it were. An artist eften shows his said he well remembered the Winter of 1835-5; the tem-perature was 30° below zero. Mr. Stricton inquires sought it for noble ourgones; and that, up to the limit of sufficiency of appreciating what is beautiful, and his in-perature was 30° below zero. Mr. Stricton inquires whether the observations detailed by Mr. Dick applied to paint, and pointing them faithfully and in an interesting way—rather than by the fashion in which he deals with rocks, and trees, and clouds. The bouses form a sert of primer, in which he learned the same with rocks and trees, and clouds. sought it for noble purposes; and that, up to the limit of stinetive desire for the truth-by choosing, at the very And, lastly, we never asserted, nor do we see how we with rocks, and trees, and clouds. The houses form a there is only one way or seeing Nature, and that the way of some particular man or set of men. On the Nature's higher classes, where she gives him, first, her moon had influence,

development of individuality, the manifestation of original Of course, Mr. Griswold knows very well that this effects imagined by Mr. well in time, although we judge so more from his No. 43. such a result would be most disastrous to good Art. No as the other, though of a very different kind; but, from

nealing, and other points relating to steel, and is writ- NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. principles. It would have shown more steadiness and eastle most to where the higher fortress from the nealing to steel. faith in the system he has always sworn by if the late on from point to point, from ereg to erag, to where, at such a decided leaning in one spot to "naturalism," hind whose rolling vall the "Greater Fortune" stands, the The result of the good intention so speedily and awk- with gifts which she offers to those who do not fear to

base; but the fact, as stated by the artist, is directly op-base; but the fact, as stated by the artist, is directly op-only seemed high when he could see what was at its liquid being fact. If all below him were rolled in vopor, and only being decour tion for the costume and illustrations of the story, in tablishing the wath, and not to champion a wounded if it were twenty yards away, while the upper portions, the river dimly revealed, as here in No. 26, we feel that from it, order to adapt it to juvenile tastes. The plan of a biyanity, or avenge a suffering pocket, we take this opfar up above our heads and bearing away from us, are
his only proof that the mountain was high was into the cost of the story. order to adapt it to juvenile tastes. The plan of a biography of living characters thus combining fact and
fancy cannot be highly commended. It throws an illustrate sory coloring around the cureer which is celebrated,
and gives an air of unreality to the whole record. The

are the plan of a biography of living characters thus combining fact and
fancy cannot be highly commended. It throws an illustrate portantly to define, in as few words as possible, the
more material points of our position.

In the first place, we have asserted that the end of
and gives an air of unreality to the whole record. The

Art is the presentation of Beauty—not the so-called

Take the proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was inclined to finish it cannot communicate to us by a picture. We want beta the leads and bearing away from us, and the proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was in his only proof that the mountain was high was inclined to hisk it cannot communicate and call it so for the sake of the argument. Nobody, nothing, to convince us that we are thousands of feet

### SCIENCE AND ART.

ray of expressing himself that did not involve the ne- During the time devoted to the examination of new in- with erroneous hypotheses cessity of using color. He cannot do anything with it ventions and discoveries, Mr. BLANCHARD illustrated and it is plain that when he calls a picture "Greenwood Lake," or "Corfo Castle," or "Sea Const at West
Lulworth," he has been on the spot, worked carefully
there, and brought away a much truer transcript than
is usual with the class to which he belongs to whom the
cheet of mainting is simply to make nictures.

ded on the evolutions of the moon, comprised in the cycle of the nodes, or a period of eighteen and its days. In illustration of this theory, he ared the dry weather of the latter half of August the first half of September, 1825, with the month pril, 1844, commencing on the second day. A d of 3 cycles, equal to 25 years and 104 months, then presented; they are second day and the presented.

of which Sussenite times, the same tree inherent ages. The next illustration of ferent ages. The next illustration is greeke from the warm Summer of 1798 to that we greeke from the warm and moist; consequently there are warm and moist; consequently there are arriverly Spring." The Winter of 1865-6 will see arriverly Spring." The Winter of 1865-6 will prere, with much show, and especially a very deep reach, about the list of March, 1865, being the relum of about the list of March, 1865, being the relum of about the list of March, 1865, being the relum of about the list of March, 1865, being the relum of about the list of March, 1865, being the relum of about the list of March, 1875, being the relum of the United States of the United States of the United States of the United States of the Immense number years ago, he noticed the blood of the immense number years ago, he noticed the blood of the immense number of house simplified to the Chicago, several to the Winter of Legicon and the Winter of the State of the United States of the United States

Mr. Groven's experiments are in a certain sense the complement of these of Mr. Donny. The latter showed that the temperature of the boiling point was rulsed in the same proportion as water was deprived of air, and Secretary Chase are here related in a semi-historical, the pictures in the Metropolitan Fair, which, though semi-romantic narrative. It is designed mainly for the younger class of readers, and though the writer has not probably taken no liberties with the truth in regard to gen in water, when holled off, out of centact with the air, almost to the last drop, is a matter well worthy of investigation. He would not speculate on what possible chemical connection there may be between air and water. The preponderance of these two substances on the surface of our planet, and the probability that nitrogen is not the inert diluent in respirations that is generally supposed, might give rise to not wrational the second turns on a some unknown. To. 57. 'Greenwood Lake.' J.F. Cropsey, N.A.

A regular meeting was held on Thursday subject; better to test any guess one may make by extensive himself that did not involve the no.

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Solar sports.

Sir John Herschel in an article in The Quarterly Journal of Science throws on the suggestion, whether the original exciting cause of solar spots may not be found in the circulation of an elliptic ring of planetary matter, in a state of division sufficiently minute to clude telescopic vision, having a major axis such as would correspond to an average period of il 1-8 years, and an eccentricity such as would bring its periodion within the region in question; the matter of the ring being unconally distributed over its circuit with a minimum object of painting is, simply, to make pictures.

No. 207. "December." C. C. Griswold.

This is a new name, but, one that will not long remain unknown, if the owner will but continue to work in the spirit which has presided over the growth of this excellent work. We say, excellent; for, although it has serious faults, they are, we believe, the faults of immaturity, and such as ought to be looked for, in the work of a student. There is a monotony is

THE WEATHER.

This is a new name, but, one that will not the remay be some serious objection to its operation to the operation of the ring being unequally distributed over its circuit with a minimum and a maximum following in, by an interval, somewhat less than its semi-circumference. By assuming certain conditions as to the constitution of such a ring, and the constitution from an exact quantity in the periods times of its component elements, he had shad seen required to be an exactly the periods times of its constitution from an exact quantity in the periods times of its operation of the ring being unequally distributed over its circuit with a minimum and a maximum following in, by an interval, somewhat less than its semi-circumference. By assuming contain the region in question; the minimum and a maximum following in, by an interval, somewhat less than its semi-circumference. By assuming contain the region in question; the minimum and a maximum following in, by an interval, somewhat less than its semi-circumference. By assuming contain the region in question; the minimum and a maximum following in, by an interval, somewhat less than its semi-circumference. By assuming contain the region in question; the minimum and a maximum following in, by an interval, somewhat less than its semi-circumference. By assuming contain the region in question; the minimum and a maximum following in, by an interval, somewhat less than its semi-circumference. By assuming contain the region in question; the minimum and a maximum following in, by an interval, somewhat less than its semi-

was a source of considerable annovance, many uses to which this blood could have be A million of logs are killed annually is th

Dr. D. D. Pannillen briefly counterated the most important applications of blood in the arts. The class of waste products which are remanufactured so as to be as "good as new," were alluded to. Frunfacet among them were "hooped skirts" and "felt kats." The speaker concluded with a description of some of the THE WASTE OF COAL OIL AND PRINCLEUM.

he introduction of this topic brought to the floor Lewis B. Page, who said in the first efforts at dis-